

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Currently Amended) A method for operating a constant current circuit, comprising:
  - after connecting a sampling capacitor connected between a gate and a source of a first transistor and a drain of the first transistor to a reference current source and setting a voltage across the sampling capacitor to a voltage between the gate and the source produced while the first transistor is driven by a reference current of the reference current source,  
cutting off the connection among the sampling capacitor, the first transistor and the reference current source, as well as connecting the drain of the first transistor to a buffer circuit, and driving the buffer circuit by a current of the first transistor due to the voltage between the gate and the source that is set in the sampling capacitor,  
wherein said cutting off the connection comprises applying a first signal to a gate of a second transistor connected between the drain of the first transistor and the reference current source,  
a second signal that is a logical inverse of said first signal to a gate of a third transistor connected between the gate and drain of the first transistor,  
a third signal to a gate of a fourth transistor connected between the drain of the first transistor and the buffer circuit,  
said setting the voltage across the sampling capacitor and said cutting off the connection occur within a precharge period to cause the constant current circuit to be temporarily connected to a source of a buffer circuit transistor of the buffer circuit during the precharge period, and  
the buffer circuit includes an analog buffer circuit and a precharge circuit; and  
executing a precharge processing for the precharge period by disconnecting the precharge circuit for the precharge period from the analog buffer circuit and the buffer circuit transistor of the buffer circuit is part of the analog buffer circuit.
2. (Previously presented) The method for operating a constant current circuit according to claim 1, further comprising:

repeating the period for setting the voltage across the sampling capacitor and for cutting the connection and a period for driving the buffer circuit.

3. (Currently Amended) A flat display device constructed so that a display section made of pixels arranged in a matrix form, a vertical driving circuit for sequentially selecting the pixels of the display section through gate lines, and a horizontal driving circuit for driving pixels selected through the gate lines, by signal lines of the display section, characterized in that:

the horizontal driving circuit comprises:

a digital-to-analog conversion circuit for performing digital-to-analog conversion processing of gradation data indicative of gradations of the pixels; and

a buffer circuit for driving the signal lines by means of an output signal from the digital-to-analog conversion circuit, wherein the buffer circuit comprises an analog buffer circuit and a precharge circuit;

the buffer circuit drives the signal lines by a source follower circuit formed by connecting a constant current circuit to a source of a transistor; and

the constant current circuit is configured to, after connecting a sampling capacitor connected between a gate and a source of a first transistor and a drain of the first transistor to a reference current source and setting a voltage across the sampling capacitor to a voltage between the gate and the source produced while the first transistor is driven by a reference current of the reference current source, cut off the connection among the sampling capacitor, the first transistor and the reference current source, as well as connects the drain of the first transistor to the source of the transistor of the buffer circuit and to drive buffer circuit by a current of the first transistor due to the first voltage between the gate and the source that is set in the sampling capacitor,

wherein said cutting off the connection comprises applying a first signal to a gate of a second transistor connected between the drain of the first transistor and the reference current source, and

a second signal that is a logical inverse of said first signal to a gate of a third transistor connected between the gate and drain of the first transistor, and

a third signal to a gate of a fourth transistor connected between the drain of the first transistor and the buffer circuit,

wherein the setting the voltage and the cutting off the connection occur within a precharge period for the display section to cause the constant current circuit to be temporarily connected to a source of a buffer circuit transistor of the buffer circuit during the precharge period, and

wherein for the precharge period the buffer circuit executes a precharge processing by disconnecting the precharge circuit from the analog buffer circuit and the buffer circuit transistor of the buffer circuit is part of the analog buffer circuit.

4. (Previously presented) The flat display device according to claim 3, wherein the constant current circuit is configured for repeating the period for setting the voltage and cutting the connection and a period for driving the buffer circuit.

5. (Currently Amended) A constant current circuit, comprising:  
a first transistor having a gate, a source, and a drain, the drain of the first transistor being configured for selective connection to a reference current source;

a sampling capacitor configured for selective connection between the gate and the source of the first transistor, for setting a voltage across the sampling capacitor to a voltage between the gate and the source produced while the first transistor is driven by a reference current of the reference current source,

wherein the drain of the first transistor is selectively connected to a source of a transistor of a buffer circuit after setting said voltage across the sampling capacitor, for driving the buffer circuit by a current of the transistor due to the voltage between the gate and the source that is set in the sampling capacitor;

a second transistor having a gate, a source, and a drain, the drain of the second transistor being configured to selectively connect the first transistor and the reference current source,

wherein the gate of the fourth transistor is configured to receive a first signal that enables the selective connection of the first transistor and the reference current source;

a third transistor having a gate, a source, and a drain, the third transistor being configured to set the voltage across the sampling capacitor,

wherein the gate of the third transistor is configured to receive a second signal that is a logical inverse of said first signal and that enables the setting of the voltage across the sampling capacitor; and

a fourth transistor having a gate, a source, and a drain, the fourth transistor being configured to selectively connect the buffer circuit and the drain of the first transistor,

wherein the gate of the fourth transistor is configured to receive a third signal that enables the selective connection of the buffer circuit and the drain of the first transistor, and

wherein said voltage is set and said selective connection is in a disconnected state within a precharge period for the display section to cause the constant current circuit to be temporarily connected to a source of a buffer circuit transistor of the buffer circuit during the precharge period,

wherein the buffer circuit comprises an analog buffer circuit and a precharge circuit, and

wherein for the precharge period the buffer circuit executes a precharge processing by disconnecting the precharge circuit from the analog buffer circuit and the buffer circuit transistor of the buffer circuit is part of the analog buffer circuit.

6. (Previously presented) The constant current circuit according to claim 5, wherein the period for setting the voltage and cutting the connection and a period for driving the buffer circuit are repeated.

7. (New) The method for operating a constant current circuit according to claim 1, wherein the precharge processing further includes:

first and second switches of the precharge circuit are respectively set to off and on states to switch a potential of a control signal by connecting the control signal to a signal line and subsequently setting the first and second switches of the precharged circuit set to on and off states to switch the potential of the control signal between a ground by disconnecting the control signal from the signal line and by connecting the ground to the signal line.

8. (New) The flat display device according to claim 3, wherein the precharge processing further includes:

first and second switches of the precharge circuit are respectively set to off and on states to switch a potential of a control signal by connecting the control signal to a signal line and subsequently setting the first and second switches of the precharge circuit set to on and off states to switch the potential of the control signal between a ground by disconnecting the control signal from the signal line and by connecting the ground to the signal line.

9. (New) The constant current circuit according to claim 7, wherein the precharge processing further includes:

first and second switches of the precharge circuit are respectively set to off and on states to switch a potential of a control signal by connecting the control signal to a signal line and subsequently setting the first and second switches of the precharge circuit set to on and off states to switch the potential of the control signal between a ground by disconnecting the control signal from the signal line and by connecting the ground to the signal line.